Vol. LIV No. 17,414.

THE MAILED HAND OF LAW. STRIKE LEADERS INDICTED.

SWEEPING WORK OF FEDERAL GRAND

JURIES.

ARREST OF THE MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RECENT STRIKE MADNESS WILL BE MADE

ATES - SOVEREIGN MAY BE

Chicago, July 19.-The dragnet of the Federal law was cast into the waters to-day, and when the ropes were drawn taut and it was pulled to it was found to contain no less than indictments charging offences Interstate Commerce act and relating to the transportation of the United States mails against fortythree individuals. It was, as District-At-Milchrist put it afterward, "a wholesale ding-up of everybody and anybody concerned the railroad strike within the jurisdiction of " Just before Judge Scaman, of Milwaukee, who had been summoned to hold court for a recess, an intimation was conveyed to him that the special Grand Jury would be prepared to render a final report at 2 o'clock, and this proceeding was therefore made a special order for that hour. When the Court reconvened, however, the Grand Jury sent word that a further delay until 4 o'clock was necessary, and the Court acquiesced. Judge Seaman was on the bench omptly at the appointed hour, but it was not

courtroom. In response to a query from the Judge, Foreman Sanborn announced that his colleagues and himself had ended their labors, and, suiting the action to the word, handed up a pile of manuscript about two feet in height. Judge Seaman with a smile relieved the foreman of his burden, and then, in the usual formula of the court, thanked the members of the body for the time and attention that they had given to the matters that had been brought to their attention, and, in compliance with a suggestion from District-Attorney Milchrist, made formal order that they should receive the highest pay and mileage allowed by statutory provision. Thereupon the Grand Jury thanked the Court for its consideration and withdrew to cash the watrants.

until twenty minutes later that, with the white-

haired foreman, Sanborn, at their head, the

twenty-one members of the body filed into the

ARRESTS TO BE MADE TO-DAY.

Just as soon as the indictments had been laid upon the desk of the court they were seized by an attaché of the District-Attorney's office and locked up in a vault in the quarters of Circuit Clerk Burnham. The Court in the mean time had fixed the bail on each of the indictments in the sum of \$10,000 against each and every indi-

No warrants of arrest were issued this evening, and District-Attorney Milchrist and his associates manifested unusual reticence regarding the identity of the persons indicted. This was explained on the ground that it was desirable to avoid even an appearance of injustice, and that hould warrants be issued and some of those indicted be brought in late at night no Commissioner would be on hand and it would be imconsider the matter of ball wntil tomorning. The clerk was, therefore, instructed that the indictments should not be made a matter of record until the morning, with the understanding that at 8 o'clock or soon thereafter warrants would be issued and intrusted to deputy-marshals for immediate service. District-Attorney Milchrist evaded all inquiries con cerning the personality of the individuals affected by the indictment, but it was given out in a general way that not only were there cumulative nents against President Debs, Vice-President Howard, Secretary Kelihar and Editor Rogers, of "The Railway Journal," but that every other member of the Board of Directors had been scooped in by the dragnet and would be put on trial. It was also hinted that Organizer Phelan, who on Monday was committed by Judge Taft at Cincinnati for contempt of court, was among those against whom the indictments had been found. In one indictment, which, so it was stated in the District-Attorney's office, is one of the strongest yet found, no less than nineteen de-

Several of the directors of the Railway Union have lectured during the last week to organize lodges East and West, but they are equally liable to arrest as though they remained within this jurisdiction. When asked regarding the method of precedure in such cases, Libtrict-Attorney Milchrist replied: "We have no authority under the United States statutes to secure the arrest and holding of any one by telegraph. All that we can do is to forward certified copies of the indictment and warrant to the jurisdiction within which the people we want may happen to be at the time. They can then be arrested and brought before a United States Commissioner. Ample proof must be afforded that they are the persons named in the warrants, and this having been established with satisfaction to the commis-Moners, they can be held in bonds to appear for trial in this city whenever wanted. We cannot, however, enforce arbitrary arrests or extradi-

The news that the Grand Jury had returned an omnibus indictment obtained wide circulation in labor circles to-night, and was productive of considerable apprehension both at the headquarters of the labor unions and about the resorts of other labor leaders. The large number of men indicted gave rise to the belief that representatives of organizations who had taken part n ordering a general tie-up had fallen under the ban of the Grand Jury, and so pronounced was this impression that the report obtained considerable circulation that General Master Workman Sovereign of the K. of L. was one of those for whom a warrant would be issued to-morrow under the general conspiracy law. No corroboraion of this rumor, however, could be obtained at

INDICTMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

dictments against sixty strikers and others for on the Northwestern railroads. Bench warrants have been issued, but no names will be made public until the arrests are made.

The wholesale market of Nelson Morris & Co. The wholesale market of Nelson Morris & Co.

Was burned last night. The building was located at the head of Root-st, and was wooden from bottom to top. Within thirty minutes from the time the soldiers on guard duty fired at some prowlers \$50,000 worth of meats and property had been destroyed. There is no doubt that the fire was incendiary. It started between a row of cars and the building and in a trice the flames had leaped to the roof. Around the sides and along the portico which covered the way to the delivery wagons it circled the entire structure before the company, just around the corner, could get to the water ping across the way. When a battalion of militia reached the spot the great crowds on the street were cheering the burst of fire.

A NOTICE FROM THE A P. 1.

A NOTICE FROM THE A. R. U. The following notice was distributed yesterday imong the employes of the Stock Yards:

American Railway Union, July 17, 1894.

At a meeting held by the American Railway Daids at Corcoran's Hall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolution That all men continuing in the employ

orris & Co., Burton Stock Car Company, Street's
able Car Company, Canada Cattle Car Company,
ad all other industries in the vicinity of the Union
ock Yards, where railroad men are employed
ter 6 p. m. Wednesday, July 18, 1894, will forever
branded as scabs, and treated as such."
W. H. OVERTON, President,
J. A. DRISCOLL, Vice-President,
N. R. TURPKIN, Secretary,
Approved by:

Approved by:
E. V. DEBS,
GEORGE W. HOWARD,
S. KELIHER.

Superintendent Ashby thinks that the notice carries with it a threat of violence. Should this under orders to leave New-York Harbor with the theory prove correct, the company proposes the least possible delay and proceed to Bluefields with theory prove correct, the company proposes the arrest of the men who issued the circular as in-"ireated as such" is taken as meaning bricks and iron bolts for the branded men, and to give The only information you

and fron boits for the branded men, and to give these men an equal chance they have been armed by the company with six-shooters. Attorney Coy has made arrangements for the company to furnish bail as fast as needed, signing an initial bond of \$5,000 for Engineer Vardam, who brought down Fireman Miles Tuesday night after accepting punishment himself. The notice had little or no effect at the yards.

A guerilla war is now expected. The streets in Packington are decorated with banged effigies and placards advising the killing of nonunion men, particularly negroes. In one packinghouse a foreman resigned because his crew had men of two colors. Louis Voprak was selected yesterday to be the victim of an assault, but he, too, was a good shot and his builet sent James Kavery to Mercy Hospital to get two legs treated for lead. Voprak was assaulted on

going to work at Armour & Co.'s packing-house were assaulted and badly beaten. A crippied white man was assaulted at Hoot and Haisted sis. After being beaten he fired at his assailants as they ran away.

and near Bluefields.

Naval officers think there are three good reasons for sending the Columbia to Bluefields, and that the Administration was probably influenced by all of them in issuing the orders. There is likely to be

RESUMING WORK AT PULLMAN

The Pullman shops, at Pullman, will probably reopen early next week. Vice-President Wickes states that he has received 325 applications from workmen desiring to return to work, and that he anticipates no trouble in securing a sufficient number of operatives to work all the departments. Three hundred men are engaged in oiling the machinery, cleaning the shops and doing other preliminary work. While 100 of these men, who are Hollanders living at Roseland, were on their way to Pullman this morning, they were stopped a short distance west of Pullman by strikers or their sympathizers, and an all-around fight en-sued, which terminated in the new men agreeing to go home. After nearly reaching Roseland, however, the Hollanders separated into groups of two or three, and by a circultous route re-turned to Pullman and went to work. Most of the Hollanders are fron founders, but all were pressed into service at cleaning up.

By to-morrow morning not a Federal soldier will be left in Chicago. All the companies of

be left in Chicago. All the companies of various regiments stationed in the city were with the order issued by Camp Hesing, in from General Miles last night. building, was the Infantry all the regiments went to Fort Shertdan. The 9th Regiment will go to Sackett's
Harbor, N. Y. where it is stationed, as soon as
it can be got ready. The cavairy and artillery,
under command of General Randall, marched to
Fort Sheridan, a distance of twenty-five miles,
pitching camp at Evanston to-night. The infantry was under command of Colonel Bartlett.
The troops will be held in readiness for a call to
arms for some time yet, before being allowed to
leave Fort Sheridan for their respective posts.
The Second Brigade of the Illinois National
Guard will also be withdrawn to-merrow in accordance with a request from Mayor Hopkins
to Governor Altgeld. None of the militia have
been withdrawn from Pullman, and the Stock

to Governor Altgeld. None of the militia have been withdrawn from Pullman, and the Stock Yards district is still fully protected.

Fards district is still tunly process.

Debs, Howard, Kellher and Rogers said it was on in their fail quarters to-day, but otherwise they had nothing to complain of. They arose early in the best of spirits and heath, and at-tended to much correspondence. United States, Marshal Arnold called at 10 o'clock with a car-riage, in which the four prisoners were taken to the Government Building for another consul-tation with their attorneys. Debs, when asked if he would fulfil an engagement made to address a mass-meeting in Ogden's Grove to-marrix evening, said: "No; all my speech-making will be done in the Cook County juil for the present. But I will be there in aprilt." The Bullway Union done in the Cook County jail for the present.

I will be there in spirit. The Ratikax Un prisoners received a large number of relationant friends at the jail, and a large crowd wnessed their departure for the Marshal's office.

CALIFORNIA STRIKERS QUIET. CACRAMENTO SHOPS OPENED-GARLANDS MAYOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

San Francisco, July 19 - As intimated in thes dispatches last night, the strike on the Southern Pacific system which was begun three weeks ago is fast approaching its end. President Debs, of the American Railway Union, late this afternoon sent American Rahway Colon, are this attended an important telegram to President Roberts, of the Oakland branch, the exact contents of which are not known, but one report is to the effect that Debs informed the Oakland strike leader that the trouble with Pullman had been settled and advised Roberts to get the men back to work if he could do so without prejudice. Another report states that Debs merely informed the strikers that the strike on the Southern Pacific could be ended by a majority vote of the unions concerned.

The strikers are now holding an executive seasion for the purpose of determining what steps will be taken in the matter

Sacramento, Cal., July 19.—Early this morning over 400 men reported for work in the shops, and many of the old employes got their former posi-tions. Every department save the rolling mills and foundry is in operation with a sufficient force to handle all business for the present. No work is to

be done in the rolling mills and foundry, and for

CLOSING INCIDENTS OF THE BIG STRIKE. MEMBERS OF THE A. R. U. DISCHARGED RE-

SUMING TRAFFIC ON WESTERN ROADS. Kent, Ohio, July 19.-The shops of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad at this place were started again this morning. A vast amount of work eral Grand Jury in that city to-day returned in- had accumulated, and the force will be rushed for some time to clear it up. Notwithstanding this Interference with mails during the recent strike fact, thirty-five men were discharged, including on the Northwestern railroads. Bench warrants every member of the American Railway Union.

Cheyenne. Wyo., July 19.-It has been decided that the railroad shops on the Wyoming and Idaho division of the Union Pacific, which were closed July 2, will not be opened for general repair work until business revives. The decision is a great disappointment to hundreds of employes.

appointment to hundreds of employes.

Great Falls, Mont., July 19.—Several companies of the 20th Infantry from Fort Assinaboine passed through this city last night on a special train. They are provisioned for thirty days, and will open the Union Pacific Railroad from Butte west.
Omaha, Neb., July 19.—The Union Pacific yester-

day made several changes in the train service on the main line. The evening local train, heretofore run ning through, will only run as far as Grand Island, and it will not carry a through coach or sleeper. The "Flyer" went on yesterday afternoon and will run as before the strike. This change will lay off two engine crews, five passenger brakemen and two passenger conductors here. The Union Pacific has restored its night express between Kansas City and Denver, taken off several weeks ago.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894,-TWELVE PAGES.

THE COLUMBIA TO PROCEED THERE WITHOUT DELAY.

ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE MOSQUITO COUNTRY-CHIEF CLARENCE NOT RENOGNIZED VIEWS OF

DR. GUZMAN. Washington, July 19. The cruiser Columbia is dispatch for the protection of American interests. ors in defiance of the injunction issued. These peremptory orders from Secretary Herbert United States Court. The line reading were sent to Captain George P. Sumner, command-

The only information youchsafed at the Navy of

legs treated for lead. Vorrak was assaulted on his way home from work.

Early yesterday morning a number of negroes and near Bluefields.

one, and a tour of duty in the tropies would be efficial.

Comman, the Nicaraguan Minister, has had eval cable messages from his Government in relia to the insurrection, but with few details. He haves it to be a more fill-busstering affair, of the Clarence, the Mosquito chief, has been made ostensible leader by foreign residents who want hrow off Nicaraguan rule, but who are unable thate to what Government they wish to be alsel. He says that there are not altogether 200 lans in the country, and they are a miserable utterly incapable of governing themselves, and a absurd to think of them as fighting or overse alsurd to think of them as fighting or overselving the existing Government. If the insurant has been temporarily as successful as indicating in press dispatches, it is because its leaders.

NICARAGUA'S FLAG HAULED DOWN. CHEF CLARENCE PROCLAIMS HIMSELF THE MOSQUITO RULER-DETAILS OF THE

FIGHT AT BLUEFIELDS. Mobile, Ala., July 12.-The Elluchelds correspond ent of "The Register" sends the following details

e steamboat Hendy left Eluefields on July Nicaraguans in the place who could do so on her to Kama Chy. A party of twenty nil Jamelcans took two boats and went ilagoon, six miles, to the Bluffs, where lif-diagoon, six miles, to the Bluffs, where lif-traguan seddlers were stationed. A fight or in which three soldlers were killed, one

ght and left may was looked for on July 8, one feated she would bring an army of one buf she had not arrived up to July 9 one hed shield on July 9 for Port Limon to ato with the Washington authorities. The res are settle kest in Bluefelds, wing is the declaration of sovereignty is-

The following is the declaration of the following is the declaration of the following is the declaration of the following the fo

PREPARING FOR DUTY. COAL AND PROVISIONS GOING ON BOARD THE COLUMBIA OFFICERS WHO HAVE

be done in the rolling mills and foundry, and for this reason they remnin inoperative.

The men filed into the yards protested by a strong millitary escort. There were committees strong milliary escort. There were to determine the strike for the sentry lines and endeavoring to persuade the workmen from returning to work, but their pleas were in vain. It is generally conceled that the strike here is practically settled and that the railroad company has won. Superintendent Small of the motive power and machinery department says he has applications for reinstatement from hundreds of men and that by to-morrow he from hundreds of men and that by to-morrow he from hundreds of men and that by to-morrow he will have 690 men at work. Three switching crews went to work this morning and trains are made up without difficulty.

Oakland, Cal., July 19.—Mayor Parlee has issued a proclamation ordering crowds off the streets and requiring people to keep indoors, or to leave homeonly in pursuit of their legitimate business. The Mayor's reasons are that a condition of affairs exist in Oakland threatening the destruction of property, disturbance of the peace, interference of travel by railroad trains, and the cress of the Sacramento strike leaders charged with murder in Sacramento strike leaders charged with murder in Connection with the wreck of last week were resumed to-day Judge Fisher reversed his former ruiling and declided that all the defendants should be examined at the same time. graphic order from Washington, which came to him cratic badge that does not provide for free ray

of her officers only three-her commander, paymaster and chief engineer—have seen service in war. Captain Summer was a midshipman when Farrasut's fleet stormed the Mississippi forts, and went on up to New-orleans. He also performed creditable service on the old Harriet Lane, upon which vessel he was detailed for special duty during the morning of the passage of Forts Jackson and the morning of the passage of Forts Jackson and the morning he was jumped to a lleutenant's commission, and in the latter part of the civil War he commanded the Massasolt.

Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade, who has been connected with the vessel since her construction was begun, is a Mexican by birth, but passed his examination and got his first commission early in 1861. He was inspector of machinery for the new cruisers from 1851 to 1829, and then went with the Squadron of Evolution for a year on the gunboat Yerktown. Of her officers only three-her commander, pay-

cruisers from 1887 to 1889, and then went wint one Squadron of Evolution for a year on the gunboat Yorktown.

Paymaster John Furey, from the time of his appointment, on October 6, 1863, till July, 1865, served on the Monticello, which vessel was commanded by Lieutenant William B., familiarly spoken of as "Albemarle," Cushing.

The other officers of the Columbia are Lieutenant-Commander Charles O. Allibane, executive; Lieutenant W. H. Driggs, navigator; Surgeon W. G. Farwell, Lieutenants Oswin W. Lowry, James M. Heim, William I. Burdick and John A. Dougherty, Ensigns Frank K. Hill and Henry C. Kuenzli; Naval Cadets Thomas G. Roberts, John T. Tompkins, John M. Luby, Gilbert S. Galbraith and Walter J. Marrion; Passed Assistant Surgeon William C. Braisted; Passed Assistant Engineers William H. McGrann and George H. Sheppard; Cadet Engineers Boling K. McMorris and Raiph H. Chappel; Chaplain Monigomery M. Goodwin, First Lieutenant of Marines Franklin J. Mosses, Gunner Thomas M. Johnston and Carpenter Edwin P. Kirk.

The battery of the Columbia consists of one 8-inch breech-loading rifle, two 6-inch, eight 4-inch, swelve 6-pounders and four 1-pounder rapid-firing guns, and four Ga.

LORD CHURCHILL GIVES UP HIS TRIP. Bar Harbor, Me., July 19.-Lord Churchill has given up his trip to Ontario.

RIOT ACT TO SENATORS.

THE PRESIDENT READS IT.

THEY MUST ABANDON THEIR ATTITUDE

ON THE TARIFF. THE HOUSE URGED TO STAND FIRM.

AN ASTONISHING LETTER PRESENTED BY CHAIRMAN WILSON.

MR. CLEVELAND DECLARES THAT FREE RAW MATERIALS MUST BE RETAINED IN THE BILL,

FERREES DEBATED BY MESSRS

REED AND WILSON-A HOT FIGHT IN PROSPECT

Washington, July 19.-The debate in the House of Representatives to-day on the report of the onferrees on the Wilson-Gorman bill was not forcible and earnest as could have been expected by the large audience which had come to lister

closer attention. MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The President's letter, which Mr. Wilson asked to have read as part of his remarks, is as

to them; but the speech of Grover Cleveland

which was read by the clerk commanded even

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 2, 1894. (Personal.)

To the Hon. William L. Wilson. My Dear Sir: The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two Houses of Con purpose of adjusting differences on certain that you will be again called on to do hard

My public life has been so closely related to th subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment and I have so often promised its realization to my -countrymen as a result of their trust and excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you esty and good faith and a sturdy adherence t Democratic principles. necessary conditions to the continuation of Demo cratic existence.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this cor ference will present the best, if not the only, hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action is the reliance of those who desire the genuine Democratic pledges and the redemption of Demomore downcast and apprehensive in their fear that

upon the bill now pending.

THE PENDING BILL UNSATISEA Democratic piedges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause of the principles

which embodies Democratic principle so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are The new cruiser Columbia is to make her first benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has ocreal cruise, and a cruise that may possibly give curred to release us from our obligation to secure her a chance to show whether she is really an principles and promises or bear a genuine Demo material. In the circumstances it may well excit our wonder that Democrats are willing to depar from this, the most Democratic of all tariff prin ciples, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principles?

It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith. SUGAR A DELICATE SUBJECT.

I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if

say something in relation to another subjecwhich can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment taxation on sugar. Under our party platform, and accordance with our declared party purposes ugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenu taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confees to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I an decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and polley which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combina-tion of sugar-refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject, and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not be-lieve we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a Tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principle. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing

to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demandng the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious

onvictions. I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is unwelcome, I beg you to belie n my good intentions.

In the conclusions of the conference touching numerous items which will be considered the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result, so far as they are concerned, will be to place home necessaries and comforts easier within their reach and to insure better and surer compensation to

NEED OF SPEEDY ACTION.

We all know that a tariff covering all the varied nterests and conditions of a country as vast as urs must of necessity be largely the result of conorable adjustment and compromise. I expect few of us can say when our measure is perected that all its features are entirely as we would refer. You know how much I deprecated incorpoation in the proposed bill of the income tax feature violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a mafority of our Democratic brethren. I think there I a general agreement that this is party duty. s more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watch for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation, that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and

only exceedingly lively and interesting, but was for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation marked by one feature as sensational and unthey demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to GROVER CLEVELAND truly.

> Prominent Democrats afterward in private conversation sharply criticised the propriety of having the instructions of the Executive to the House conferrees publicly read, and yet the reading was frequently punctuated by Democratic applause, in which a large majority of the Democrats joined. It was notice able, however, that the President's suggestion favoring a compromise sugar schedule in con only a faint demonstration of approval; whereas thairman Wilson's brave and eloquent words in defiance of the Sugar Trust and in favor of standing by the action of the House for fre sugar had awakened unroarious enthusiasm What Mr. Reed characterized as President "leveland's "unsuitable letter," which bears date antecedent to the passage of the Gorma bill by the Senate, not only shows that he clearly and quickly perceived the danger which threatone I "tariff reform" as well as the prospects of the Democratic party, but explains in part the heroic and unfattering attitude of Chairman Wilson and his colleagues in their private consultations with the Senate Democratic conference. One cannot help wondering whether the latter knew that Chairman Wilson had such a latter knew that the latter knew the la tariff reform" as well as the prosplatter knew that Charman and these consultations; whether they even suspected that the chairman of the House conferrees had receive written advice and instructions from the Executive as to what the latter should do after the House of Representatives had agreed to "a full and free conference" and four days before the appointment of conference. Judging from the countenance of Senator Hards, one of the concountenance of Senator Harris, one of the con-ferrees on the part of the Senate, who was in the House to-day, and carefully listened to the reading of the letter, he at least had not been apprised of the existence of such a document.

House of Representatives arraigning a Demo cratic Senate for its "perfidy" to D mocratic prinyour leadership of the House of Representatives | while a bitter controversy is raging between

Some members of the House, mainly Republicans, however, could not refrain from drawing a contrast between the tone of this partisan appeal to a distracted majority by President Cleveland with the tone of his message to Congress at the heghning of the special session last August, when he appealed to the partiotism of members of that body irrespective of party. These critics apparently forgot for the moment that the President was then acting within his authority under the Constitution to recommend legislation, whereas he is now seeking under the cover of "personal" correspondence with the leader of one faction of his party to coerce the other faction. To say that the free-sugar Democrats in the House are dissatisfied with the President's advice for a "dicker" with the sugar men in consideration for their support of free iron ore and coal is to put the fact mildly. Some of them are already loudly asserting that a uniform duty of 45 per cent at valorem, which, it is understood. President Cleveland is willing to concede, would he a greater boon to the Sugar Trust than they would enjoy under the rates proposed by the Senate; but whether that be true or not, they declare their unalterable opposition to any duty whatever upon sugar, either raw or refined. It goes without saying that the letter gives small comfort to the Democrats who are opposed to an income tax. One of them said this attendent.

efterneon:

President Cleveland does not deal frankly or fairly with this question. His letter goes much further than his annual message did in the direction of a surrender to the Populists, and he seems to think now that anything which is not denounced in the Chicago platform may be good Democratic doctrine. If there is any measure or policy against which the Democratic party has been longer or more strongly committed than against an income tax, I do not know what it is.

The propriety of having a letter read from the President of the United States designed to influence the action of the House of Representatives on a legislative question pending in that hody was questioned by Mr. Reed, but the Speaker promptly decided that Chairman Wilsen had the right to spread the letter before the House and the country "as a part of his remarks," and so it nominally became a part of the speech of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

n Ways and Means.

A LIVELY AND INTERESTING DEBATE. Aside from the letter of the President, the debate which preceded the adoption of the report of the Democratic conferrees was animated and exceedingly interesting. To begin with and in order to prevent Democrats who favor the Senate amendments-of whom there are at least fifty in the House-from speaking their sentififty in the House-from speaking their sentiments and thus disturbing the harmony and marring the apparent unanimity of the majority, the Democratic triumvirate brought in one of its cast-fron orders to bring the House to a vote after two hours of debate. Before the adoption of this order Mr. Reed, who had the floor, yielded some time to "Tom" Johnson, of Ohio, who was opposed to and protested against the smothering of debate. Mr. Reed then resumed the floor and pricked the Democrats with some keen shafts of sarcasm, which, however, were winged with so many pertinent truths that Mr. Outhwaite, who had charge of the special order, was glad to bring the House to a vote as quickly as possible.

was glad to bring the House to a vote as quicky as possible.

The speech of Chairman Wilson, who came into the ball with his face hidden by a bandage on account of a severe neuralgic attack, and who was warmly applauded by the Democrats when he made his appearance, was one that bristled with belligerent suggestions and thinly veiled attacks upon the Democratic majority in the Senate. He was repeatedly and heartily applauded by the Democrats, especially when he exhorted them never to surrender to the trusts, which he declared had dominated the action of the Senate, and appealed to them in case no general Tariff bill should be passed to bring in and pass a measure placing refined sugar on the free list. It was noticeable that Chairman Wilson, like President Cleveland, omitted any reference to the Whiskey Trust and other great trusts which expect to derive immease benefits from the passage of the "bill of sale." The most significant gentence in the entire speech was the one cant sentence in the entire speech was the one

PRICE THREE CENTS.

OBSTACLES AT THE START. THE POLICE TRIALS BEGUN.

ATTORNEYS FOR THE DEFENCE FIGHTING FOR DELAY AND CONFUSION.

A WRIT OF PROHIBITION SECURED FROM JUDGE DUGRO STOPS PROCEEDINGS UNTIL DIS MISSED BY JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE-MRS.

THUROW AND HER HUSBAND

The first day of the trials of suspected bribes taking police officials by the Police Commisstoners was full of incident. Captain Doherty and his former ward men, Meehan and Hock, were the first to be called upon to face the Board and its prosecuting attorney, Francis L. Wellman. The specific charges were based upon the testimony of Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who, before the Lexow Committee, said that she had paid money directly to all three men to protect her disorderly house in the Eleventh Precinct.

Louis J. Grant and Abraham L. Fromme, who appeared as counsel for the accused policemen, sprung a surprise upon the Commissioners soon after the morning session was called to order in the shape of a writ of prohibition issued by Judge Dugro, of the Superior Court, restraining the Police Board from proceeding with the trials until 12 o'clock, at which time the writ was made returnable to the Superior Court. Judge Dugre signed the order at his home on Wednesday night, on representations to him that Commit sioners Martin and Sheehan had announced that they intended to "break" Doherty and the ward A fair trial under these circumstances, it was urged, was impossible. The Commissioners promptly adjourned until 2 o'clock, and directed Mr. Wellman meanwhile to appear in the Superfor Court to have the order set aside,

Judge Gildersleeve heard what the lawyers on both sides had to say, and then, after deliberating for over an hour, set the writ aside as improperly executed. The trial of the three men then preceeded in the afternoon and evening.

FEATURES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The features of the day were the filibustering of the lawyers for the defence and the absence of a "judicial temperament" on the part of the presiding officer, Commissioner Martin. Mr. Grant and Mr. Fromme began as soon as the hearing was opened to beleaguer the board for postponements and delay. Then they made their great coup by producing the writ of prohibition, which failed in the end, but gained about three hours' time for them. They insisted on making long preliminary speeches which contained nothing but wind, and systematically objected to every question put to witnesses by Mr. Wellman. In fact they deliberately and avowedly started out to confuse witnesses, to get the prosecuting attorney angry, and to "kill' as much time as possible. Mr. Grant repeatedly made remarks to Mr. Wellman which were not only vulgar, but extremely insulting. It was not that Mr. Grant bore any ill will to Mr. Wellman. It was his awkward and objectionable way of trying to score an advantage by disturbing and annoying the Assistant District-Attorney. Mr. Wellman remained calm and unruffled. He wouldn't get angry and he wouldn't be insulted. He appeared to care no more for Grant's abuse than he would for a small boy's whistle. He proceeded to get out the testimony against Doherty, Hock and Meehan as rapidly as possible under the circumstances.

THE PRESIDING "JUDGE.".

Commissioner Martin had a trying position, but he utterly failed to draw the line between firmness and tyranny. The tactics of the counsel for the defence were exasperating, and deserved to be emphatically rebuked. They were emphatically rebuked by Commissioner cipies. To allow the publication of that letter | Martin, who overruled almost every one of the thousand and one objections made by Messrs, Grant and Fromme, But Mr. Martin frequently went beyond the limits of impartiality calculated to carry the conviction that his mind was not open to argument; that he had decided before he had heard both sides, and that the move him was like trying to move a stone walk by throwing peas at it. Down in New-England Me. Martin would be called "opinionated." He was a sorry contrast to Senator Lexow as a presiding officer.

Mr. Grant and Mr. Fromme freely charged that Mr. Martin intended to "railroad" their clients out of the department. Mr. Martin's manner did not refute this charge. One Mr. Martin got exceedingly excited, and in an undignified way challenged any police official to show that he had ever done wrong.

Only two witnesses were examined, Mrs. Thurow and her husband, Ernest Thurow. The trial will proceed to-day at 10 o'clock.

The trial-room at Police Headquarters yesterday was roasting hot. Instructions had been given to the numerous uniformed doorkeepers to admit no one who had not business to do in the courtroom; consequently, only the Commissioners, police officials, newspaper men, counsel and subpoenaed witnesses succeeded in passing the doors. Only about a dozen people outside of officials and newspaper men were present when the proceedings were opened. The four Police Commissioners, Messrs, Martin, Murray, Kerwin and Sheehan, took their seats at 10:10 o'clock. Complaint Clerk Peterson sat near them. Assistant District-Attorney Wellman was present to press the charges against Captain Doherty and the exward men. Louis J. Grant and Abraham L. Fromme appeared for the men to be tried. Among others present were Captain Cross, whose reputation was besmirched by witnesses before the Lexow Committee, and Ira Schaffer.

Mr. Grant said that General Tracy would not appear for the defence, but that J. L. Hill and ex-Judge Russell might be brought into the case later. He denounced the refusal of the Commissioners to let the public enter the trial-room,

Frank Beard was the stenographer. Both Commissioners Martin and Murray had been witnesses before the Lexow Committee-Mr. Murray as a willing witness to testify to Tammany police outrages in the IIId Assembly District at election time; Mr. Martin as an unwilling witness to tell something about the way Tammany methods have been employed in the Police Department in the past. Mr. Martin appeared to be evidently more comfortable while sitting in judgment than when he was sitting in the wit-

MR. FROMME ASKS FOR POSTPONEMENT, Mr. Fromme addressed the Commissioners as soon as order was asked for and requested & postponement of the trial. He said that he represented Captain Doherty and Patrolmen Hock and Meehan. He had been retained on Monday evening, and had no reason to believe that the trial would take place so soon. He said that he had not had sufficient opportunity to consult witnesses and to prepare his case. Consequently he asked for a postponement of the trial. He read from an argument made by David Dudley Field, who represented the Police Commissioners when they were on trial before the Mayor some years ago. Mr. Field had been summoned to defend the Commissioners on short notice, and he asked and obtained a reasonable time to prepare his case.

Mr. Martin said that the trial conducted by the

Mayor was not under the rules of the Board of

Police. Mr. Fromme replied that both trials were held under the same statute, and that he ought not